

Fair. Continued cool tonight and tomorrow.

The Washington Times

THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME WITH THE HOMEGOERS

NUMBER 4107.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905—FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SEISMIC SHOCKS CAUSE DISASTER IN ITALIAN TOWNS

Death and Devastation Result of Earthquake in Provinces.

TOWN PEOPLE IN PANIC

Several Hamlets in Province of Calabria Were Almost Shaken to Pieces.

CANTANZARO, Province of Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8.—Death and destruction followed in the wake of a violent earthquake which occurred about 3 o'clock this morning. There was loss of life and great damage done throughout Calabria. In this city the shock lasted eighteen seconds. A number of walls collapsed. One of the hospitals was damaged by the falling of the walls, and at least two of the patients were injured. A panic exists among the residents of the town, who fled from their homes terror-stricken.

The shock was felt throughout surrounding districts. The towns of Montecorone di Calabria Pizzo and Martirano were almost destroyed.

At Montecorone di Calabria seven persons were killed outright, and twenty-seven were injured in the collapse of the prison there. An enormous amount of damage to property was also caused. It is feared that at least 100 persons have been buried under the debris of the wrecked buildings.

The Pizzo district is reported to have been almost completely destroyed.

The villages Pisciotta and Tripardi have been wiped out, according to an early report.

Stefonconi is reported destroyed with a casualty list of not less than 100.

Many Persons Buried.

At Martirano all the buildings, including the barracks of the gendarmes, were destroyed. Many persons are known to have been buried in the fall of their homes.

Great damage is also reported from the Necastro district.

Troops are now being hurried to the points where the earthquake did most damage to assist in the work of rescuing buried citizens and in repairing the damage.

FORTY-NINE LOCAL FIRES DID SMALL DAMAGE

Total During August Caused Estimated Loss Not Over 1 Per Cent of Insurance.

Chief Bell's report for the month of August shows that there were forty-nine fires during the month. Thirty-two bell alarms, of which two were false, were received, and the fires occasioning them caused an estimated damage of \$3,442 to property insured for \$2,325.

There were also nineteen local fires that caused an estimated damage of \$23 to property insured for \$3,125. The total estimated loss, \$3,465, was but a little over 1 per cent of the total insurance, \$272,975.

Of the forty-nine fires occurring during the month, twenty-five were in brick structures, eighteen in frame structures, two in stone structures, one for the burning of brush, one for rubbish, one for fire in a manure pile, and one for the upsetting of a locomotive.

PRINTING OFFICE ASKS FOR MORE COMPOSITORS

The Government Printing Office has made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for another installment of compositors for temporary employment.

The request is for twenty, making a total of sixty compositors to be called for work in the last thirty days.

It is understood that the commission has not yet completed the ratings of the compositors, and that the selections are being made from the old lists.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

There is some evidence of a tropical disturbance in the eastern Caribbean sea.

Pressure over the United States continues practically unchanged, except that the area of high pressure that has occupied the central valleys during the last three days has been re-enforced on its northern side, and highest pressure is now over Lake Superior. This area of high pressure will continue to dominate the weather for the next day or so.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE CAUCASUS HOLD UPPER HAND

Russian Troops Utterly Unable to Cope With the Rioters.

OIL TOWNS WIPED OUT

Price of Petroleum Advances and Government Is Greatly Alarmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The latest reports today from Baku, which is one of the storm centers of the riots which have been in progress throughout the Caucasus, say that the fighting continues without abatement.

The troops are utterly unable to cope with the situation, although they have been using artillery against the rioters with terrible effect.

It is estimated that the loss to the petroleum industry as the result of the fighting and the burning of the oil wells and storage tanks has amounted to \$30,000 a day. The price of petroleum has already been advanced in this city.

It is reported here that many of the oil well companies whose property has been destroyed during the rioting intend to sue the government for the losses they have sustained.

Government Is Alarmed.

The disturbance and the destruction of property to such an enormous figure have greatly alarmed the government.

It is feared that as the result of the rioting in that section of the country the insurrection may spread throughout all Russia. Conditions throughout the empire are such that only a spark is needed to start a flame of revolution rolling over the country, which it may be impossible to extinguish.

For this reason the strictest orders have been given to the governors of all provinces to stamp out any insurrection which may arise at any cost. As a consequence of these instructions, 500 peasants in the Vitebsk district have been arrested for participating in disturbances which have occurred there.

Fifty-eight revolutionists, who were holding a meeting in the Djin forest near Libau, where they were preparing an inflammatory manifesto to be scattered about the country, have also been arrested for the same cause.

Over One Thousand Killed.

According to the latest reports from Baku over 1,000 persons have been killed and several thousand have been wounded, almost exclusively Tartars, Armenians, and Persians.

There are nearly 100,000 workless fugitives. Almost the whole oil industry is ruined, involving serious consequence to the trade and commerce of the whole country and a loss of about \$20,000,000 (\$100,000,000 annually in state revenue from excise).

The Russ presents the case as a scathing indictment of the existing system of government, which is incapable of finding capable administrators and has to resort to a whole arsenal of repressive measures placed in the unskilled hands of gentry.

Mohammedan Plot.

The Bourse Gazette says the authorities at Erivan have discovered considerable evidences of a Mohammedan plot for the conquest of the country. A depot of arms has been found on Crown lands bordering on Aras. The agent of this property, a Mussulman, furnished arms to his coreligionists on both sides of the Persian frontier for the massacres at Erivan and Nakhichevan. The Persian Khans of Makin have always been on close terms with Tartar Khans of Nakhichevan and co-operated with them for the spread of the Pan-Islamic propaganda, of which Baku is a stronghold.

Proclamations headed, "Long Live Islam! Down with the Ghouls!" have been found in the possession of men who attacked the Armenians. Moreover, the leaders of the Mussulmans were red, as they boldly proclaimed themselves warriors of the Khalif of Stambul.

Prince Galitzine Blamed.

There is no doubt that the policy of Prince Galitzine, the ex-governor general, which consisted in punishing the detected Armenians with the aid of the Tartars, has stirred up a war of races as well as of race, the results of which involve danger to others besides the Armenians.

Want Holy War.

In Trans-Caucasia there are signs that the Mohammedan tribesmen are disposed to make the present uprising a holy war and are being urged to this course by their priests.

Signs of unrest are reported from the Khinates, who have been encouraged by Russian defeat in Manchuria to assume a truculent attitude toward their masters.

Troops are being rushed to the Baku district from Odessa, the Crimea and other points.

In the Tiflis region the situation is even worse. The mountaineers are in open rebellion and are more than holding their own against the troops. All who are leaving the scene of conflict. Troops guard the banks and public buildings at Baku and Tiflis.

Fighting at Balakhan.

The principal fighting is at Balakhan, near Baku, where hundreds have been killed by the infantry and artillery and where 1,000 were killed or wounded in a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depots.

WHERE THE ANGRY MOB OF JAPANESE PATRIOTS CARRIED THE TORCH OF REVOLT



HIBAYA PARK, YOKOHAMA, WHERE THE JAPANESE PATRIOTS HELD THEIR FIRST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE TERMS OF PEACE. IT HAS SINCE BEEN CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC.

ALLEGED CLOTHING FRAUDS PROBED

Acting Secretary of War Takes Action.

CONTRACTORS UNDER FIRE

Schuykill Arsenal Matter Will Be Given a Thorough Overhauling by Authorities.

General Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, today announced the result of the investigation into the alleged clothing frauds at the Schuykill arsenal. The investigation was made by Major F. S. Strong, Artillery Corps, acting inspector general.

It is ordered that the judge advocate general of the army prepare the necessary papers at once to proceed against Morris Busch, a contractor for fur caps and gloves, and against Robert Charlton, alleged to be a conspirator.

Charlton was an inspector at the arsenal.

The Acting Secretary of War also orders Charlton to show cause in writing why he should not be once discharged for incompetency in permitting the receipt of articles inferior to the contract standard. Examiner F. T. Quinlan is directed to do the same.

In the case of Edwin H. Taggart, who it is alleged defrauded the government in contracts for bed sacks, bed sheets and horse hide gloves, it is ordered that he shall be required to replace inferior goods, failure on his part to do so to be followed by civil suit for recovery of the money paid.

General Oliver further orders that in the future the commanding officers at all depots where supplies are furnished under contract shall be required to select personally the representative monthly samples furnished to the quartermaster general, and at all such depots and at the Schuykill arsenal in future, a commissioned officer shall personally and continuously supervise the inspection of all articles tendered under contract with a view to their acceptance, availing himself of the knowledge of the chief inspector as an expert.

Following the developments in the Schuykill arsenal scandal the Acting Secretary of War has ordered that all inspectors be made at every army quartermaster's post in the country.

WEST FLATLY REFUSES TO FIGHT HONEY BEES

Citizen Who Owns Grapes Wants Maulers Barred From District—Commissioner Gives No Relief.

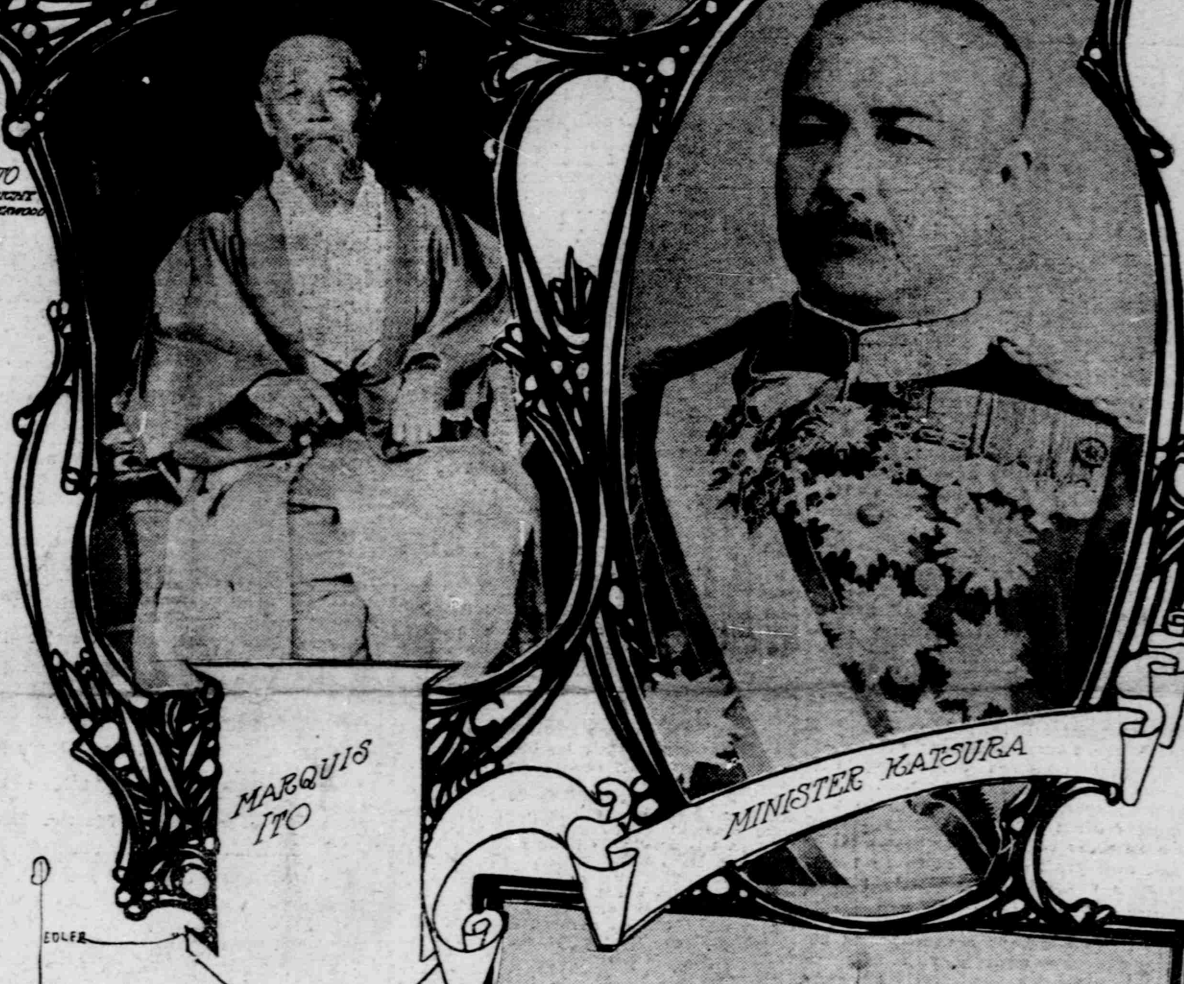
Fulton Lewis, an attorney at law, called upon Commissioner West today to see about a regulation preventing the keeping of honey bees in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lewis lives in Mt. Pleasant, and has about fifty fine grape vines. Just about this time, when he is taking pride in the full, rich bunches of delicious fruit, the honey bees are causing him trouble. Mr. Lewis has lost many bunches of fine fruit in this manner.

Commissioner West informed Mr. Lewis that it was an impossibility to give him any relief. He explained that there are a great number of truck farmers in the suburbs who raise honey bees, and make money from the sale of the sweet product.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited and good for return until Sunday night—Adv.



DIES LIKE A HERO IN TENEMENT FIRE

Father Meets Death With His Children.

CARRIES WIFE TO SAFETY

Believed Firebug's Torch Started Blaze Which Caused Panic in Crowded Building.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A father and two children were burned to death and three other persons badly injured early today, being victims of a firebug's torch.

The fire is the third which has swept the tenement house 308 East Seventy-first street in three years.

The man died a hero. He had saved his wife, who was about to become a mother, and went back alone for the children, who were suffering from diphtheria.

At the doorway he was overcome, and was later found lying there lifeless, with his little ones in his arms. All had been suffocated by smoke, and the bodies were not scorched by the flames.

The dead are Antonio Colletti, thirty-six years old; Rita, his daughter, ten years old; and William, his son, eight years old.

The injured are Michael Anglin, thirty years old, burned about the face, feet, and hands, Presbyterian Hospital; Rio Anglin, twenty-eight years old, burned about the hands and face, Presbyterian Hospital; Noah Anglin, three years old, burned about the hands and face, Presbyterian Hospital.

The widest panic prevailed in the building, and scores of frightened tenants were taken down the escape by firemen and policemen.

The men acted as if insane, and trampled on women and children in a mad effort to reach safety.

One fireman swung into a room on the fifth floor from an extension ladder and rescued three children.



HIBAYA PARK GAYLY DECORATED TO CELEBRATE GREAT VICTORIES

CLAIMS HE CAN PERFECT WIRELESS

Chicago Expert Has New Method.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—By the substitution of a vertical system of wave transmission for the horizontal system now in use, G. H. Piggett, an electrical expert, is assured that he will be able within the next few months to so revolutionize wireless telegraphy as to make it possible for the sender to control the direction of his current, and do away with the elevated receiving station, which hitherto has been considered indispensable.

This, it is said, disposes of the main problem which has confronted electricians in their attempts to perfect the old system under which the waves

moved upward in all directions from the transmitter and could be intercepted at any point in the same horizontal plane.

Control over the direction of the electric wave is gained through the explosive force of two similar electricities within the transmitter.

After leaving the instrument the wave increases slowly in size, the energy of receiving circle is a distance of a mile, having an approximate area of eighteen square feet. By means of a specially devised arrester the speed is decreased for long-distance sending.

TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

Messrs. George W. Moss, Charles A. Baker and George Sprauy, appointed a commission by Justice Barnard to appraise the damages sustained by the owners of property in the vicinity of the new railway terminal station, today subscribed to the oath of office, preparatory to entering upon the discharge of their duty.

Last \$6.00 Seashore Excursions

Via Pennsylvania railroad. Tickets will be sold Friday and Saturday, September 8 and 9, good returning until Tuesday, September 12 inclusive, at rate of \$6.00 round trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City or Sea Isle City. This is the last of the seashore excursions for the present season. Atlantic City tickets good via Delaware river bridge—Adv.

STREETS OF TOKYO SEETHING WITH INFLAMED MOBS

Rioters Burn Street Cars and Try to Destroy Homes of Officials.

FOREIGNERS TERRORIZED

Americans in Particular the Target for Opponents to the Peace Treaty.

TOKYO, Sept. 8.—Martial law rules Tokyo today. Notwithstanding this fact, however, and that the military forces have been increased, the temper of the people, which has manifested in continuous demonstrations since the announcement of the conclusion of the peace pact at Portsmouth, has not been subdued.

The rioting was resumed last night, and under cover of the darkness the mob wrought a great deal of damage. An attempt was made to cut off the city's light supply, and, despite the troops, the attempt nearly succeeded. Falling in this effort the mob turned its attention to tying up the street car service. The tramway system was completely paralyzed, the rioters stopping the cars in the streets and setting them on fire.

Once the mob had resorted to the use of the torch it was not satisfied with merely burning the street cars. Several important buildings along the Ginza roadway were set on fire. At least one large police station and several substations likewise were fired.

Foreigners in Terror.

The mob surged about the Imperial Hotel, which just at present is crowded with distinguished foreign visitors, as the tourist season is at its height. E. H. Harriman, who was made the victim of an attack by the mob yesterday, is stopping at the Imperial with his party. Many other well-known foreigners are also guests of the hotel.

These foreigners are in a state of terror as the demonstrations have clearly taken an anti-foreign turn as well as being anti-government. Troops were stationed about the Imperial all night and today the government is still providing military protection for the foreigners. It has been necessary for the government to assign soldiers to guard the various legations, as it is not known at what moment the anger of the mob may be directed toward them and an attack would be almost sure to follow.

The best indication that has been given showing the feeling against foreigners is in the burning of ten Christian churches and one Christian mission, as well as the attacks made upon Mr. Harriman and R. P. Shwerin, vice president of the Pacific Mail Line. There is little likelihood of the mob being able to get the best of the imperial guards, which have been called on to guard the foreign visitors and legations, but it is not surprising that visitors feel some alarm in a country of which they know as little as they do of Japan.

Americans are especially under the ban of the rioters. Among the lower classes the feeling prevails that Japan was forced to yield to Russia's peace proposals through the influence of President Roosevelt. That is why American visitors here have been subjected to insult and open attack.

Much of the trouble can be directly traced to the fact that the people have been kept in the dark as to the exact terms of the peace treaty. Little is known of the terms except that Russia is to retain half of Sakhalin and will pay no indemnity. The newspapers have not been permitted to print the full terms and the people naturally look with suspicion on this act of censorship.

As the use of such tactics has been a use of the reticence of the government on the subject of the peace treaty and have been able to cause the people by means of insinuations and false statements.

Newspapers With Them.

The newspapers, with the exception of the government organ, the Kokumin, have taken the side of the mob, and their utterances have been far from pacific. One of the most radical of these organs of the opposition, the Niroku, has been suppressed.

The mobs have shown great ingenuity in opposing the police. By starting a demonstration in one part of the city they would attract the police and imperial guards to that locality, leaving other sections unprotected, so that they could act with a free hand. Another example of the shrewdness of the mob is quoted. Wire entanglements were spread in the street. The police were then taunted into making an attack, when the mob divided, allowing the policemen to rush among the wires, where they were quickly tripped up. The mob then rushed upon the officers, trampling them and beating them.

By the use of such tactics the mobs have been able to greatly embarrass the work of the police, and to instruct them, despite all opposition from the authorities.

Mass Meeting Called.

A great meeting has been called for today to protest against the conclusion of peace on the terms agreed upon at Portsmouth; to urge the Emperor to repudiate the agreement, and to instruct Oyama to resign. That is why American visitors here have been subjected to insult and open attack.

What the present disorders will have any effect on the action of the Mikado in ratifying the treaty with Russia is not believed by anyone who is in touch with the inside situation. Marquis Ito, who was hoisted and stoned by the mob, said today:

"The present disturbances must not be regarded as serious. It is unfortunate that the Japanese, or a section of